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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/597,516

07/27/2006

Koji Nakata

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EXAMINER

AJIBADE AKONAI, OLUMIDE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/25/2009

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/597,516	Applicant(s) NAKATA, KOJI	
	Examiner OLUMIDE T. AJIBADE AKONAI	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 April 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/11/2009, 4/08/2009</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
3. Claims 1 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Chen et al 7,039,028 (hereinafter Chen)** in view of **Abraham et al 7,298,716 (hereinafter Abraham)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Chen discloses a mobile body communication system, comprising: a subnet with a plurality of base station devices (iBS 1 and 2, see fig. 2, col. 6, lines 38-50, col. 6, line 65 - col. 7, line 1), one of the base station devices receiving a position registration request signal transmitted from a mobile station device (MS,

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see104, see figs. 2 and 8, col. 6, line 50) and communicates with a network (MS transmits a request to associate message to the base station and communicates in the subnet of the base station based on the request, see fig. 8, col. 9, lines 48-53, col. 12, lines 14-44), and the mobile station device communicates with an other communication device via the base station device and said network (sending a packet to a destination MS, see col. 8, lines 42-59).

Chen does not specifically disclose a simultaneous call means for transmitting a call signal to a broadcast address corresponding to said subnet when calling the mobile station device.

Abraham et al however discloses, in a wireless network comprising at least a subnet (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-14), a simultaneous call means for transmitting a call signal to a broadcast address corresponding to said subnet when calling the mobile station (an originating node trying to communicate with another node that is in a cluster that is different from the originating node transmits packetized information, and sending the information using subnet address of the cluster of the node, see fig. 1, col. 3, line 63 - col. 4, line 19).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Abraham, by transmitting messages to a receiving node in a subnet by sending the message to a subnet address associated with the subnet in which the receiving node resides, into the system of Chen for the benefit of providing efficiently routing a message in a network.

Regarding **claim 5**, Chen discloses a mobile body communication method enabling a programmed computer to carry out mobile body communication, said method comprising the steps of: forming a subnet having an address with a plurality of base station devices (iBS 1 and 2, see fig. 2, col. 6, lines 38-50, col. 6, line 65 - col. 7, line 1), wherein one of the base station devices receives a position registration request signal transmitted from a mobile station device and communicates with a network (MS transmits a request to associate message to the base station and communicates in the subnet of the base station based on the request, see fig. 8, col. 9, lines 48-53, col. 12, lines 14-44), and the mobile station device communicates with an other communication device via the base station device and said network;

Chen does not specifically disclose transmitting a call signal to the broadcast address corresponding to the address of said subnet when making a call to the mobile station device (sending a packet to a destination MS, see col. 8, lines 42-59).

Abraham et al however discloses, in a wireless network comprising at least a subnet (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 1-14), a method comprising transmitting a call signal to a broadcast address corresponding to said subnet when calling the mobile station (an originating node trying to communicate with another node that is in a cluster that is different from the originating node transmits packetized information, and sending the information using subnet address of the cluster of the node, see fig. 1, col. 3, line 63 - col. 4, line 19).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Abraham, by transmitting messages

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to a receiving node in a subnet by sending the message to a subnet address associated with the subnet in which the receiving node resides, into the system of Chen for the benefit of providing efficiently routing a message in a network.

4. Claims 2-4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Chen et al 7,039,028 (hereinafter Chen)** in view of **Abraham et al 7,298,716 (hereinafter Abraham)** as applied to claims 1 and 5 respectively, and further in view of **Oshima et al 20030152038 (hereinafter Oshima)**.

Regarding **claim 2** as applied to claim 1, Chen as modified by Abraham discloses the claimed limitation. Abraham further discloses said simultaneous call means transmits a call signal to the broadcast address corresponding to said address of said subnet stored being in association with said mobile station device specifying number when calling said mobile station device of said mobile station device specifying number (an originating node trying to communicate with another node that is in a cluster that is different from the originating node transmits packetized information, and sending the information using subnet address of the cluster of the node, see fig. 1, col. 3, line 63 - col. 4, line 19).

Chen as modified by Abraham does not specifically disclose except the mobile body communication system further comprising: storing means for storing a mobile station device specifying number of said mobile station device and an address of the subnet, and that the mobile station device specifying number and said subnet being in association with each other; and position registering means operating to store said mobile station device specifying number and the address of said subnet being in

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association therewith on said storing means, said simultaneous call means transmits a call signal to the broadcast address corresponding to said address of said subnet stored being in association with said mobile station device specifying number when calling said mobile station device of said mobile station device specifying number.

Oshima however discloses storing means for storing a mobile station device specifying number of said mobile station device and an address of the subnet, and that the mobile station device specifying number and said subnet being in association with each other (storing a subnet number and an associated specific number for the terminal, see fig. 5, p.2, [0030]); and position registering means operating to store said mobile station device specifying number and the address of said subnet being in association therewith on said storing means (storing a subnet number and an associated specific number for the terminal, see fig. 5, p.2, [0030]). It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Oshima by storing a table associating a subnet address with a number to identify a mobile node, into the system of Chen as modified by Abraham for the benefit of forwarding information for the mobile node to a subnet of the mobile node.

Regarding **claim 3** as applied to claims 1 or 2, Chen as modified by Abraham and Oshima disclose the claimed limitation. Chen further discloses wherein said one base station device comprises protocol exchange means for exchanging a communication protocol for use in an IP network and a communication protocol for use in a radio zone with each other (see fig. 7, col. 11, lines 39-60).

Regarding **claim 4** as applied to claims 1 or 2, Chen as modified by Abraham and Oshima disclose the claimed limitation. Chen further discloses, wherein said one base station device, comprising protocol exchange means for exchanging a communication protocol for use in an IP network and a communication protocol for use in a radio zone with each other (see fig. 7, col. 11, lines 39-60).

Regarding **claim 6** as applied to claim 5, Chen as modified by Abraham discloses the claimed limitation. Chen further discloses receiving the registration request (MS transmits a request to associate message to the base station and communicates in the subnet of the base station based on the request, see fig. 8, col. 9, lines 48-53, col. 12, lines 14-44). Chen as modified by Abraham does not specifically disclose storing a mobile station device specifying number of the mobile station device and the address of the subnet, and that the mobile station device specifying number and the subnet being in association with each other. Oshima however discloses a mobile station device specifying number of the mobile station device and the address of the subnet, and that the mobile station device specifying number and the subnet being in association with each other (storing a subnet number and an associated specific number for the terminal, see fig. 5, p.2, [0030]). It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Oshima by storing a table associating a subnet address with a number to identify a mobile node, into the system of Chen as modified by Abraham for the benefit of forwarding information for the mobile node to a subnet of the mobile node.

Conclusion

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5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to OLUMIDE T. AJIBADE AKONAI whose telephone number is (571)272-6496. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8.30p-5p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on 571-272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

OA

***/Charles N. Appiah/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617***